

Hillsborough Recorder.

Vol. XV.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1834.

No. 728.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TEN DOLLARS

FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish

to have their paper discontinued at the expiration

of the year, will be presumed as desiring its

continuance until countermanded. And no

paper will be discontinued until all arrearages

are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall re-

ceive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines

will be inserted three times for one dollar, and

twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and

most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper

must be post paid.

THE BEAUTIFUL ARABIAN HORSE

YEMEN.

WILL stand the ensuing

season, at my stable in Hills-

borough, on the following terms, due

the first day of January next, which may be

discharged by twenty five dollars in cash; for-

ty dollars to ensure a mare to be in foal, due

when that fact is ascertained; and for season

or insurance, (as the horse is not my prop-

erty,) it is requested that all gentlemen sending

mares, call at the same time forward their

names, to avoid all those misunderstandings

incident to accounts.

YEMEN is a beautiful grey, with dark mane,

tail and legs, shining black hoofs of the finest

shape. He is about fourteen and a half hands

high, and unites the highest finish to great

strength in all those points essential to the

formation of a superior horse. The subscriber

is of opinion that no description could convey

a just impression either of his symmetry or

action, and therefore invites all who have a

taste for fine horses, or a wish to breed them,

to call and view this first genuine Arabian ever

offered to the patronage of the people of North

Carolina.

YEMEN has made two seasons in the south,

and has shown that he is both a good and a

sure foal getter. In 1832, he had one hundred

and twenty-seven mares put to him, of these

one hundred and twenty-five brought colts;

and these are generally considered to be as

fine colts as any ever dropped in South Caro-

lina; they are large, handsome and bloodlike;

to a beautiful forehead, they invariably unite

a strong back and loin, with the finest legs and

feet. For some of these the highest prices

have been offered and refused although nei-

ther mare was bred a race horse.

YEMEN was presented by the present Sultan

of Constantinople, to our Agent Mr. Rhind,

with whom he had just concluded a treaty, as

a genuine Arabian purchased for his use at

Aleppo from the Arabs of the Desert.

It is fair to presume that the Sultan would

not, under the circumstances of the case,

have made a present of an inferior horse, and

I am therefore induced to believe that he is of

the purest Arabian blood. This is the evidence

of his stock, and he is only to be seen to have

it admitted that he presents the beau ideal of

an eastern courser of the purest blood.

The following reasons should in-

duce his patronage by all breeders of fine

horses.

No horse has ever distinguished himself on

the English turf as a race horse, four mile

heat, unless he was entirely of Arabian blood;

and those most immediately descended from

them were best. The same rules apply to sta-

lions, both in England and in the United States.

None succeed but those of the purest Arabic

descent, and those are the best which are the

most nearly and deeply imbued in that blood.

It is asserted by well informed English writers,

that no horse has acquired reputation in that

country as a distance horse, that was not de-

scended from the Darley or Godolphin Arabi-

ans.

It is a well established fact, that the im-

mediate descendants of Arabians, on an average,

remain useful horses at least ten years longer

than the blood horses of the present day. This

is a most important consideration with those

who raise merely for ordinary uses.

An opinion has been advanced by some, that

the colts of Arabians seldom race, but that in the

second and third generations they distinguish

themselves. Now the fact is this, the best

race horses on record were gotten by Arabi-

ans. Children, by the Darley Arabian, is at

this day thought to be the best race horse ever

trained in England.

The Godolphin Arabian got more race

horses than any other stallion in the kingdom,

and his colts were particularly distinguished

four mile heats. Lath Downhouse, Regulus,

Blank, Cade, were the best runners in their

day, and afterwards the best stallions.

Those who breed for the turf should avail

themselves of this chance to raise from a gen-

uine Arabian, because it offers a fair prospect

of getting real game stock, and at the same

time holds out a promise to correct the most

prominent defects of our present turf horses,

and bestow that durability and lastingness

now so rare.

The great beauty of the Arabian stock al-

ways ensures a ready sale to those who breed

horses for market; and the pure blood, longev-

ity, united to their great strength and uncon-

quered powers of endurance, must always ren-

der them valuable to those who raise them for

mere plantation use.

The subscriber has made arrangements to

have the mares, and the boys sent with them,

boarded at farms in the vicinity. The mares

being thus separated on different plantations,

will have a better chance of pasture and at-

tention, and at the same time avoid those var-

ious accidents to which they must be liable in

crowded lots. They will be well kept, on mo-

derate terms, and gentlemen will be expected

to discharge the expense on their removal.

The season commences the first day of Feb-

ruary, and ends the first of July. No liability

for accidents. The groom will expect a com-

penation with each mare for his attention in

the case.

Allen J. Davie.

The editors of the Raleigh Star and

Milton Spectator will publish the above one

month, and forward their accounts.

January 28

JOB PRINTING.

Executed at this Office with neatness, accu-

racy and despatch.

METHODIST PROTESTANT

CAMP MEETING

A CAMP MEETING will be held by the mi-

nisters and members of the METHODIST

PROTESTANT CHURCH, at the Ridge Meet-

ing-house, about seven miles south west of

Hillsborough, to commence on the 15th of Au-

gust. Ministers and Christians of all denom-

inations, are respectfully invited to attend and

join in the work of the Lord.

May 3.

25

NOTICE

THE subscriber having qualified at May

term, 1834, of Orange County Court, as

Administrator of the estate of JAMES CAIN,

deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons

indebted to said estate, to come forward and

settle the same, and all persons who have

claims against the estate will present them du-

ly authenticated, within the time prescribed

by law, or this notice will be held in bar of re-

covery.

Archibald Cain, Adm'r.

June 7.

26-3wp

PRINTING OFFICE

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having discontinued the

publication of the YADKIN and CATAWBA

JOURNAL, offers the whole printing establish-

ment for sale on reasonable terms.

It consists of a first rate Super Royal Ram-

page Screw Press, Type from Eight Line Pica

to Brevier sizes; a great variety of Cuts, Rules,

Leads, Flowers, Gallies, Cases, Clashes,—in

short, all that is necessary for the immediate

establishment of a Printing Office.

Any gentleman desiring to embark in the

Printing Business, can get a good bargain by

applying to

Hugh Welch.

N. B. Postage must be paid on letters, or

they will not be taken out of the office.

Salisbury, May 31.

26

NOTICE

THE subscriber, as executor to the estate

of WILLIAM M'KEE, deceased, and as

administrator to the estate of MARY M'KEE,

deceased, hereby gives notice to the legates,

and all others whom it may concern, that he

is now ready to settle with each of them when

called upon.

Rankin M'Kee.

June 3.

3w-25

SEEDS

Trees, Plants, Domestic Animals,

Implements, Books &c &c

For Sale at the

AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 16, S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

THE subscriber presents his respects to

farmers, gardeners, and dealers in Seeds

throughout the United States, particularly his

customers, and informs them that he has re-

ceived from Europe from his own seed Gar-

den, and from various parts of this country,

his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN

SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute or-

ders, wholesale and retail, with promptness

and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as fa-

vorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer

in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants,

grapevines, albarberry, gooseberry, raspberry,

currant, and strawberry plants, bulbous and

other flower roots, will at the proper seasons,

be procured to order, from the best sources

including all the principal nurseries and gar-

dens in this country, for most of which the

subscriber is agent; also

FLOUGH, barrows, cultivators, straw cut-

ters, wheat fans, corn shellers, threshing

machines, and all other kinds of agricultural

and horticultural implements, will be procured

from the best manufacturers in Baltimore, at

the manufacturer's prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, particularly cattle

of the improved Durham Shorthorn, the De-

von and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the

Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine wool-

ed breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, es-

pecially of the Barnitz breed; Dogs of several

varieties, for the farmer and sportsman; vari-

ous kinds of Poultry, such as white turkeys,

Brunen and Westphalia geese, game and o-

ther fowls, and several other species of animals,

all of choice breeds, (and no others,) are either

kept for sale at the experimental and breeding

farms of this establishment, or can be procured

from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and bot-

anical in much greater variety than at the

bookstores, some of them rare and particu-

larly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and

gardeners in the prosecution of their business,

are intended either to be kept on hand, or pro-

duced when ordered, for a small commission.

And though last in order here, yet

first in importance to every tiller of the soil

and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscri-

ber offers to them THE SEEDS OF KNOW-

LEDGE in their vocations. "Fresh and gen-

uine," having been carefully gathered from the

field of experience, and the garden of science

—the whole done up in papers and labelled

"THE FARMER AND GARDENER AND

LIVE STOCK BREEDER AND MANAGER,"

and dispensed from the printing press of this

establishment every Friday in the form of a

weekly Agricultural Paper, at \$5 a year, pay-

able in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar

to the late AMERICAN FARMER, the publi-

cation of which has been for some time past

suspended. Address

L. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,

American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An "Extra" number of the Farmer,

containing a prospectus of the establishment,

and a catalogue of Seeds, and other articles

for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who

shall furnish his address, post paid, for that pur-

pose.

May 20.

23

Ox Discourse, or Permanent and

Universal Laws

2000 COPIES of the above discourse

have been deposited at this office

for gratuitous distribution throughout the

county of Orange. Any person desiring copies,

for himself and his

Dr. Caldwell's Address.

(Continued.)

At no period of such a work, from its commencement through its whole duration, is it without a singular fruitfulness of advantages. In its first commencement, it furnishes employment with its profits to our citizens. It distributes its remunerations to their labors, and crowns their perseverance and fidelity with riches not exported abroad for the prosperity of other states, but for augmenting the opulence of our own.

But after the work is completed, new scenes open upon us. The whole expanse of country instantly brightens and begins to glow with vivacity, and enterprise, and invention, and energy. Where all was frozen in listlessness and apathy, now sparkles the cheering result of a vigorous life. Villages begin to appear where all was forest, or deserted fields, or marshes pregnant with disease and death. Villages grow into towns, and towns into cities, swarming with busy population. Merchants establish themselves, combining their own profits with those of the planter, and of every profession. Capital is created, commencing with magic force by its single handed power, or by uniting its operations in a multitude of new and busy forms. Each vying with the rest, finds that he can best increase his wealth by reducing his prices to the lowest standard; and by a quick conversion of money into capital, of capital into labor, and of labor into fresh articles for the market. The fruits of a single month, are by these means multiplied into more than the productions of the entire year. The surface of the country wears a new aspect, decked and variegated with the colors of a surprising and incredible prosperity. The soil is enriched and made prolific from the resources formerly unknown and unattainable. Forests overshadowing the greater part of our land with dismal solitude, now recede before the hand of eager industry, and bare the bosom of a soil now lean, and hard, and intractable to the meliorating powers of a better culture, and the mellowing influence of manures, which, by a cheap and easy transport, furnish their annual and endless supplies to the husbandman, for the enlargement of his crops and the improvement of his fields. The timber, in its various species, oppressing the farmer, with its worse than useless incumbrance, can now be converted into beams, planks, staves, and lumber, of every description, to return with rich compensation into his bosom.

I tell you tonight that is strange or incredible. You know it well, and can confirm what I say. Who of us is not aware, that the husbandman of North Carolina, through a great part of the state, is utterly destitute of the resources necessary for enriching his lands, say even for preventing their impoverishment to the lowest degree. When the country was first settled, the best soils were seized upon and occupied. This is indicated by the very names given in different instances by those who penetrated into the interior in quest of the situations most inviting to their hopes. After an occupation of the luxuriant soils of the lower country, they seem to have sunk almost into despondency in exploring and traversing the long and endless tracts of pines and barren sands through more than a hundred miles towards these remote parts of the state. Arriving at a stream not very distant, and well known to us, they might have adopted its original name, as they did in many instances. But in the exultation of their feelings, at the first sight of the black soil upon its margin, promising fresh prospects to themselves and their families, they hailed it with a new name expressive of their renovated joy, and they called it *New Hope*. A similar burst of transported feeling probably is intimated in the rich lands of *Uwharree*, and in other examples, which it were easy to quote. But in many, if not in most instances, the best soils will lose their strength. Those next in quality will be successively occupied. These, too, must become poor, in a country where there are no means of renewing their exhausted strength. The productiveness of agriculture is in this manner continually weakened, till the owners of property and the heads of families, learning the superior opportunities of farming and commerce elsewhere, transport themselves, their wives, their children, and their remaining property to other states. It is thus that a drain is kept up upon the strength of a people. And these are precisely the circumstances of our own condition. As well might we imagine that the constitution can be kept robust, which is subjected to copious bleeding every month, as that a people can flourish out of which is a constant and regular flow of 20 to 25,000 people with families and property every year.

Are there any means then of preventing this? And what are they? The questions are answered by a remembrance of the causes that produce all these destructive effects. They are the increasing poverty of our lands, and the want of an easy and cheap transportation of our goods and the productions of the soil. If there be any other reason for it, we would thank the transcendent wisdom of the man who will inform us of it. It will be supreme mercy to this people, say, the very perfection of pa-

triot virtue, to let us know it, because, upon finding out the cause of our sufferings, we shall be the better able to stop up the channels through which these evils flow in upon us, or turn them away from our fields and our families, now overspread by their poisoning influence.

How, then, shall we secure commercial opportunities? These are first in importance. The answer is obvious. With the natural obstruction of our rivers, and of all passage by water to the sea, and in the present state of the arts, a rail way is our only resource; and it is all that we need. It is the best and last result of the wisdom of ages. A rail way from our capital directly to the sea, is pointed out as superior to all others, by the shortness of the route, the level surface of the country, the instant presence of most of the materials on the spot; by the importance of having a great commercial mart of our own; by the activity, the enterprise, the circulation of the funds expended upon it, in raising up, and supporting a population and capital among ourselves, and not for the aggrandizement of others. This is a work by which all the original and otherwise insuperable obstructions to our exchange of commodities with the whole world, are at once dissolved. We shall then be upon a footing of commercial privileges with our neighbors and the rest of mankind.

But this is not all. There were two causes of our embarrassments. The other was the poverty of our soil. The largest proportion of that which was originally fat and fertile has been worn out, and reduced to an equality with the third, fourth, and possibly of the fifth and sixth qualities, while others are wholly worthless. From this evil as present there is nothing to save us. It is growing upon us from year to year. The calculations of men teach them that it is better to seek fertile lands in other states, and in new countries, than to attempt to enrich our own by such measure methods as we are compelled to practice. But let a rail way be laid down which shall throw open to us free access to the sea, and a consequence is united with it admirable for its adaptation to our emergencies. I not only break down the obstacles to our trade, but opens to us immense and exhaustless stores of manure, in the mail beds of our lower country, and in the lime and gypsum that will have access to us from the sea. This, Mr. Chairman, is no extravagant deduction of authority, and groundless urged to recommend favorite wishes of our own.

"In ascending the Neuse towards Newbern," (says Prof. Orsted in his Report on the Geology of North Carolina,) "the banks generally appear low, but occasional bluffs present themselves. The most conspicuous occurs at Johnson's Point. This contains an extensive deposit of marine shells, more or less decayed—constituting that valuable species of manure called *Shells Marl*. Similar banks of *Shells Marl* occur in various parts of the district under review. The value of these deposits of marine shells as a manure, I believe, very great—far above what is generally known among the inhabitants." Prof. Orsted quotes from Mr. Pierre the words which I am now to read to you, assuring us that Mr. P. is an authority on which we can safely and unreservedly rely. "Six years since, but one or two small beds of this valuable manure were known in this region. The inhabitants not knowing its character and value, an analysis of examination, had passed rich beds without regard. This marl is a compound of sand, clay, and calcareous earth mixed with shells, and other marine organic remains. Exposed on the surface, they gradually decay, furnishing fresh manure for the soil. The color is generally grey, or greyish white, and good in proportion to its whiteness, which indicates the quantity of calcareous earth it contains. It is believed that a good dressing will last from 12 to 20 years. The lands of Monmouth county, (New Jersey,) are said to be enhanced in value, half a million of dollars by the discovery and use of marl. A respectable farmer of Middletown mentioned to me, that five years since he contemplated abandoning his large farm for land of other districts, as his own was unproductive. For more than a century this land had been regarded by the proprietors as useless. The farm in its improved state, exhibited a gratifying sight. The hills where formerly thorns, thistles and mullins, disputed the dominion, now supported luxuriant corn. Extensive verdant meadows were clothed with a rank second crop of grass. Numerous stacks of grain, and well filled barns, evinced the productiveness of these fields, which are now estimated at three times their former value."

"This marl is adapted," Mr. Pierre goes on to say, "for both sandy and clay earths. It was remarked to me by farmers of Monmouth county, that lands manured with marl, are less affected by dry weather than other grounds. This doubtless arises from its rendering the soil a better medium to retain moisture, while the clay of the marl improves the texture of the soil."

Other concurrent testimonies to the value of this kind of marl may be found in various parts of the American Farmer. One of the best that I have noticed is the paper of Mr. Singleton of Mary-

land, in the same work; where the substance is so well described as to leave no doubt of its identity with the shell marl of our districts."

Again the writer tells us, "the first bed of limestone that I observed," these are his own words, "in proceeding westward from Newbern, crosses the road about four miles from town, and from this place to Bass's Ferry eight miles above Waynesborough, and therefore almost to the western limits of the low country, limestone rock in a constant series occupy the bed of the Neuse in parallel ranges running north-east and south-west, and corresponding therefore with the geological ranges of other parts of the state."

I might continue these positive and undeniable proofs of what I asserted, that the powers of our soil can be restored to primitive excellence by a rail way from Raleigh to Newbern, and by this alone I might show that beds of limestone proper for manure, extensive enough to reclaim wasted fields, and impart the highest exuberance to our lands through the whole state, and to the latest periods of time, stretch across the country from northeast to southwest. They are to be seen on the Trent, six miles west of Newbern; in Jones county, also, where "the limestone is purer than in any other part of the low country, containing in the eastern part of Wayne county 93 per cent. of pure lime;" and in other strata which your time will not permit me to specify.

"I may be useful to suggest," says the geologist, "that the best time for procuring this marl will be in the winter season, when the rains and frosts will act upon it, and speedily reduce the lumps or masses to powder. Heaps of them, thus exposed, will be in a condition for spreading uniformly on the ground the following spring."

"It is to be borne in mind too, that this is not one of those kinds of manure which impart a sudden and extraordinary fertility, and then leave the soil to its primitive barrenness; but it is one of those which by gradually mingling with the soil, improve its permanent strength and powers, and endure for a space of twenty years."

And now, Mr. Chairman, must it not be manifest, that as a rail way through our lower country, will best emancipate our commerce, one of the main springs of wealth, it is the only means too, of reviving and giving energy to the offer in our agriculture, and of elevating it to perpetual perfection in its productive powers?

What, then, are our rewards from the locomotive powers of steam on a rail way from the sea coast to the capital? Instantly, the drains that carried with them the life-blood of our commerce and agriculture, cease to flow outward. No longer are the vital elements of our soil wasted and weakened with every year of our existence. The beds of marl and lime, and gypsum, and other manures, now as useless to us, as they are boundless in extent in successive strata through the alluvial regions of our own and other states, can be transported in hundreds of tons to convert even our broomstems into wheat fields, and meadows, an garden spots. And if, from the growth of capital, and conviction of its profitable application in railways, the artery thus commenced, should be extended into the interior, then the lime beds of Stokes, Surry, and Rockingham, would forthwith pour out their contributions for spreading renovated life and verdure over the barren wastes from which our population and capital are escaping to the superior privileges of other states. Then the timber that costs as much for its removal as the very land is worth that is redeemed from its captivity, is converted into possessions more valuable, perhaps, than even the gold dispersed by nature through many parts of our state. By an easy and costless transport, our lumber is brought into requisition in the northern and eastern states, and in the West Indies, for every species of manufactory of which wood is the basis. Iron, and all the various minerals of our state, would be exchanged on the sea shore, and in every part of the country, for the money which now flows out, with heavy loss, to enrich other states, and to augment their powers in machinery and population. Fisheries on our sea coast, and in our sounds and rivers, are brought into action by a rail road penetrating into the interior, with a transit completed in a few hours at once creating a hardy race of men with their families, upon our sea coast, and disseminating new privileges of support and enjoyment to the general population of the state. With a rail way, the farmer has it in his power to cut off the extravagance and waste of many animals that swallow up with prodigious the productions of a system of farming and carrying, which it is now impossible to abridge.

With a railway, quickening transportation into daily instead of monthly returns, and reducing the cost to the fourth part of what it now is, not an article can be produced that will not yield a profit in the market, and upon the sea, the great highway of nations. A descent into petty particulars in proof of this might seem to detract from the gravity of this address; but it would familiarly set before us the essential merits of our subject. Every species of commerce, great or small, multiplies the population

which it finds in employment. With such facilities of transport, a revolution takes place which, in past examples, has been found to surpass even the colorings of imagination. The lame of such opportunities soon reaches into distant places. A tide of population, and public spirit, and capital, that lately flowed abroad into other states, now sweeps inward, spreading every where wealth, commerce, manufactures, and an improved agriculture. The power of steam, with giant front and eagle speed, rejoicing to renew his daily progress through the land, scatters broadcast on the right hand and on the left, the seeds of national prosperity; and the whole year is crowned with the various and luxuriant harvests of its successive seasons.

Most of us probably know what it is to run up an account with a merchant, or a neighbor in which small articles following one another in long succession, at length amount to a surprising sum. I shall state such an account as would be the natural consequence of a rail way in favor of the farmer in the course of a year. We shall see by it that a number of small items, individually insignificant, and at last in an amount scarcely credible.

Let us suppose such an account as is presented in the following form.

November 15, 1836. Collected by myself and family and embarked on the railway for the best market at Newbern and Beaufort, 10 bushels of turkeys, which, without the railway, would never have been produced, or if they had, would have disappeared with little or no profit, at 35 cents per bushel \$3 50
3 bush. of field peas at 75 cents 2 25
10 bush. of oats at 25 cents 2 50
20 bush. of Irish potatoes at 50 cts. 10
30 bush. of sweet potatoes at 30 cts. 9
30 lbs. of butter at 15 cents 4 50
5 barrels of corn, which would have gone I know not how without the railway, at \$5-per bbl. 15
10 bush. of wheat, which is probably saved to me by the railway, at \$1 10
500 fence rails at 92 per C. 10
100 posts at 10 cents 10
1000 staves cut out at odd times, and in bad weather, at \$1 per M. 10
10 bush. of apples, which would never have gone into market but for the railroad, at 30 cts. per bush. 3
2 pair of stockings knit by daughter Sally in evenings after dark, at 75 cents 1 50
2 pair of socks at 40 cents 80
1 chest made by son George, for packing up the above articles to go upon railway 1
2 baskets made by son Charles in bad weather, at 50 cents 1
10 doz. eggs put up in salt by wife, at 10 cents 1
50 fine cabbages put up by self, at 5 cents 2 50
2 bush. of walnuts at 75 cents 1 50
1 bush. of chestnuts at \$1 1
2 handsome split brooms made by son George in bad weather, instead of going to grogshop, spending 30 cents there, and getting into a fight—at 25 cents each broom 50
6 corn brooms handsomely made up by son Charles at 5 cents each 30
2 bush. dried peaches at \$1 2 25
3 bush. dried apples at 75 cents 2
2 straw hats made in the family, at \$1 2
50 yds. of good strong cotton homespun, at 15 cents per yard, made by daughters, when they would have been doing nothing but growing up in habits of idleness and gossiping, if not worse, 7 50
Total, \$114 60

CONGRESS.

Monday, June 9.

In the Senate, Mr. Robbins presented the resolutions from the General Assembly of the state of Rhode Island, remonstrating against the measures of the Executive in relation to the Bank of the United States and the finances, and expressing it as their opinion that the best interests of the country require that the public deposits be restored to the Bank. The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Other memorials and resolutions on the same subject were presented.

Mr. Ewing, from the committee on the post office and post roads, charged, by resolution of March last, with the task of investigating the condition and transactions of the Post Office Department, with power to send for persons and papers, made a report, which concludes with the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That it is proved and admitted, that large sums of money have been borrowed at different banks by the Postmaster General, in order to make up the deficiency in the means of carrying on the business of the Post Office Department, without any authority given by any law of Congress; and that, as Congress alone possesses the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, all such contracts for loans by the Postmaster General are illegal and void.

2. Resolved, That several reports of the Postmaster General contain statements which, in subsequent papers, he admits to be erroneous; that others, especially those of the 18th of April, 1832, and the 3d of March, 1834, are inconsistent with each other; and that reliance cannot be placed on the truth and accuracy of the communications made by the department.

3. Resolved, That it is fully proved, that a practice prevails in the Post Office Department, of granting contracts on bids which vary from the advertisement and of changing and altering contracts in material respects after they have been accepted; and that this practice prevents all fair competition among persons wishing to make contracts, is calculated to give undue advantage to favorites, and is a violation of law.

4. Resolved, That it appears that an individual who made a contract for the transportation of the mail, was required to give it up for no other reason than that it might be given to another desirous of having it; and that the act of the department in requiring such surrender, and in effecting the transfer, was illegal and unjust.

5. Resolved, That it appears that proposals for carrying the mail on the route from Chicago to Greenbay, were withheld from advertisement; that the contract therefor was given

in another's name, but really to one of the clerks in the department; that the compensation proposed in the bid was raised without any increase of service, and that the transaction is a direct breach of law.

6. Resolved, That extra allowances have been granted to contractors, without any increase of duty or service on their part; and that, in other cases, extra allowances have been made which are unreasonable, extravagant, and out of all proportion with the increase of service.

7. Resolved, That the Postmaster General has established steamboat lines for the transportation of the mail by private contract at an enormous expense, and without authority of law.

8. Resolved, That the public credit has been pledged for the benefit of individual contractors; and that contractors have been solicited and induced to aid with their personal credit the business of the department; and that all such transactions are unjustifiable and improper.

9. Resolved, That it does appear that mail lines have been established to run more frequently than once a day, and at a very heavy expense, when no adequate public object requires such provision.

10. Resolved, That pecuniary transactions of a very irregular nature, are proved to have taken place between the contractors and some of the chief officers of the Post Office Department.

11. Resolved, That the Post Office Department is now deeply in debt; its affairs in disorder; its accounts and reports irregular and unsatisfactory; that it is justly the subject of public complaint, and demands a radical reform.

12. Resolved, That the incidental expenses and secret-service money of the department have increased, are increasing, and ought to be diminished.

13. Resolved, That it does appear that an agreement was entered into between two companies of mail contractors, the express object of which was to put down all opposition lines of coaches and all competition in the transportation of passengers on their respective mail-lines; that said agreement was drawn up by an officer of the department, and entered into as a pressing instance, and that it was sanctioned by the Postmaster General; and that such agreement, so sanctioned, is an interference with the honest pursuits of free citizens of these United States; that it tends to establish an odious and oppressive monopoly, and is an unjust invasion of private rights.

14. Resolved, That it does appear that mail contractors have received large extra allowances and have about the time of receiving such allowances become the proprietors or conductors of newspaper presses of a partisan character. It also appears that a newspaper editor in the state of New Hampshire is a contractor for carrying the mail on numerous routes, "with newspaper privilege;" and that every such act or artifice tending to unite the press with the Post Office Department is a dangerous abuse, and ought to be corrected.

After this report had been read, which required next two hours,

Mr. Grundy said, he hoped the Senate would receive the paper of the two members of the committee composing the minority, differing from the report which had just been read. It was not a response to that report; it had been deemed improper to make it so; it embraced most of the same subjects, and was a statement of the views of the minority. He believed that any member of the Senate, after the reading of both, would be better able to understand the whole subject, than upon either alone.

Mr. Ewing said, that in making up the report, the majority of the committee had communicated to the minority the subjects of the report, so that they might make up their view of all the subjects without examining the views of the majority. Mr. E. assured the Senate that the whole object of the committee was to arrive at the truth; but if they had fallen into any error, he understood that it would be corrected by the chairman (Mr. Grundy.) He wished the paper of the minority might be received by the Senate.

Mr. Grundy said, he had never before heard the report read, nor known what was in it, and he found, on the reading of the report, that there were two or three cases of contractors which had not been communicated to him, or he must have forgotten them.

The report of the minority of the committee (Messrs Grundy and Robinson) was then received and read, and concluded with expressing the opinion that the legislation of Congress would be proper to the following effect:

1. That the department be reorganized in such way as to secure a proper degree of responsibility, not only in the head, but in the subordinate branches of the department; and for that purpose the auditing of the accounts, and the final adjudication of them, and the disbursements of its monies, should be confided to officers appointed by the President and Senate.

2. That reports be made to Congress annually of all the expenditures of the department, stated in detail, including incidental expenses also of all new contracts, and their respective prices; also a statement of the amount paid for the transportation of the mail on each route in the several states and territories, as near as may be.

3. That any person employed in the General Post Office shall be prohibited from becoming a mail contractor, or interested in a mail contract, or an agent, with or without compensation, for a mail contractor.

4. That advertisements for proposals to carry the mail, issued previous to the periodical lettings, be made, as near as may be, according to the manner in which, in the judgment of the Postmaster General, the mail should be transported during the period of the contract.

5. That the sealed proposals received from bidders for mail contracts, shall not be opened until after the time for receiving bids shall have expired.

6. That reports be made to Congress annually of all failures by contractors to deliver mails, and the action of the Postmaster General in regard thereto, in each case.

Mr. Southard moved that 15,000 copies of the reports and the accompanying documents be printed. Messrs Grundy and Forsyth objected. Some of the documents, Mr. Grundy said, were as long as the reports. Mr. Webster suggested that the chairman of the majority and minority of the committee should prepare a schedule of the documents required, and that the Senate should deliberate on the subject to-morrow. This suggestion, after an amendment of Mr. Mangum to the effect that

30,000 extra copies of the reports should be printed, was ultimately agreed to.

The House of Representatives proceeded to the consideration of the memorial from the inhabitants of Gloucester county, Virginia, praying the restoration of the deposits to the Bank of the United States; on which Mr. Wise had, on a former day, moved certain resolutions.

After a discussion of some length, in which Mr. Wise advocated and Mr. Peyton opposed the resolutions, the memorial and resolutions were laid on the table—yeas 105, nays 97.

Tuesday, June 10.

The Senate took up the unfinished business, being the motion to print 30,000 extra copies of the reports of the committee on the Post Office. A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Southard, Grundy, Ewing, Clayton and Webster took part; but before any vote was taken the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives was engaged nearly the whole sitting in the consideration of the contested Kentucky election.

Wednesday, June 11.

On motion of Mr. Bibb, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution reported by the select committee, on the subject of an amendment of the constitution, in reference to the election of President and Vice President. After a short discussion, the resolution was laid on the table.

The Senate proceeded to the unfinished business, being the motion to print 30,000 copies of the reports on the Post Office; when the debate was resumed, and was participated in by Messrs. Webster, Grundy, Hill, Clayton, Leigh, Southard, Bibb, Forsyth, Ewing, Knight, Sprague, Mangum and Brown, and continued until half past eight, when the question was taken on printing 30,000 copies, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yea—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Calhoun, Chambers, Cayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Lynn, Mangum, Nau-dan, Pendexter, Preston, Robins, Robinson, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Webster—26.

Nay—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Forsyth, Hendricks, H. L. King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Morris, Shepley, Tallmadge, White, Wilkins, Wright—14.

In the House of Representatives, the consideration of the Kentucky contested election was resumed, and continued until the house adjourned.

Thursday, June 12.

In the Senate, Mr. Chambers, from the committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill allowing to the corporation of the city of Washington 70,000 dollars annually for three years, the interest on the public debt of the city, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

The Senate was occupied several hours in the consideration of executive business.

The House of Representatives again took up the consideration of the Kentucky contested election; and finally adopted the following resolution, by a vote of 114 to 103:

Resolved, That there be a new election for a member of the House from the 5th Congressional district in Kentucky—it being impracticable for the House to determine with any certainty, who is the rightful representative of said district.

Friday, June 13.

In the Senate, several bills of a private nature were considered and ordered to a third reading.

The Senate passed some time in executive session.

In the House of Representatives, the two joint resolutions from the Senate, the one declaring the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, to be unsatisfactory and insufficient, and the other requiring the deposits of the public money to be hereafter deposited in the Bank of the United States, were ordered to lie on the table—the former by a vote of 114 to 101, and the latter by a vote of 118 to 98.

The bill from the Senate, granting preemption rights in certain cases, was taken up, and after a long discussion, the question on its passage was taken and decided in the affirmative—yeas 124, nays 53.

The Indian annuities bill was then taken up.

Saturday, June 14.

The Senate was principally engaged in the consideration of private bills. Some time was spent in executive session.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McKim offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to report a bill authorizing the issuing of fifteen millions of dollars in treasury notes, under the direction of a board of commissioners, to be loaned to individuals on good security. The resolution was not received; but Mr. McKim gave notice that he should take an early opportunity of again presenting it for adoption.

The Indian annuity bill was read a third time and passed.

Several bills were taken up and considered in committee of the whole.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Charleston Mercury.

We have been furnished for publication with the following official document, from the executive department, from which it will be seen that his excellency the Governor has decided against the expediency of convening an extra session of the Legislature, and has directed the organization of the militia under the recent election, to be completed.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Charleston, June 12th, 1834.

The Appellate Court having decided that the 10th section of the act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, for the military organization of the State, which provides, that all militia officers shall, within thirty

days after their election, take an oath "that they will faithful and true allegiance bear to the state of South Carolina," is unconstitutional, null and void, it becomes the duty of all officers entrusted with the execution of the law, to conform to that decision, until the constitution shall be amended, or the decision reversed. Under our system of government it is the province of the Judiciary to expound the laws, and obedience to the constituted authorities has always been a distinguished trait in the character of the people of South Carolina. All officers of the militia, therefore, whose commissions may have been withheld in consequence of their neglect or refusal to take the oath of allegiance, prescribed by the above act, will on application to the proper officers, be entitled to receive their commissions. The Court has also decided that the oath prescribed by the act of the 19th December, 1794 (the only oath heretofore taken by militia officers in this state,) is likewise unconstitutional, and that the only oath which said officers can be lawfully required to take, is that to be found in the 4th art. of the constitution, in the following words, viz:—"I do swear (or affirm) that I am duly qualified; according to the constitution of this state, to exercise the office to which I have been appointed, and will, to the best of my abilities, discharge the duties thereof, and preserve, protect and defend the constitution of this State, and of the United States."

All officers who have not heretofore taken this oath, whether they have received their commissions or not, will accordingly take the said oath before some justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, and cause the same to be duly certified and endorsed on their commissions. Where vacancies exist, prompt measures will be taken by the proper officers, to cause the same to be filled up; and as soon as the organization of the militia shall be completed under the late act, reports thereof will be made to the proper officers, and through them to the commander in Chief.

The Governor is well aware that he might have transferred to others, the responsibility of deciding on this occasion. Under the power conferred by the constitution upon the Executive, the Legislature might have been immediately convened, and the whole question submitted to their wisdom. This course he would have felt himself bound to pursue, if the decision of the Judges had been regarded by him as leaving the state without officers, and without any military organization, exposed to all the dangers incident to our peculiar situation. But putting a different construction upon the decision, and believing that its only effect will be to prevent the enforcement of an oath of fidelity and allegiance to the state until such time as the same shall become part of the constitution by the final adoption of the amendment already agreed to by two thirds of both branches of the Legislature at their last session, and now awaiting the ratification of the ensuing Legislature to be chosen by the people in October next, the Governor has deemed it more advisable to refer the great questions arising out of the decision of the Appellate Court to the next Legislature, coming, as they will, fresh from the people, than to impose upon those whose office is about to expire the duty of revising their own acts, and deciding an existing controversy between the legislative and judicial departments of the government. It is deemed a decisive argument in favor of this course, that in submitting those important questions—(involving, as they are supposed to do, the rights and duties of the citizen, the sovereignty of the state, and the relative powers of the legislature and the judiciary)—to the people, an appeal is made to the highest tribunal known to our system, the source of all power, whose decision (no longer delayed then may perhaps be necessary to secure an enlightened judgment, free from all undue excitement) will come with an irresistible weight and authority. Nor is it believed, that the example of moderation and respect for the laws and constituted authorities of the country thus afforded at a period of much excitement, and under circumstances of peculiar trial and difficulty, can be without a salutary influence on public opinion, both at home and abroad.

The Governor and Commander in Chief, in presenting these views to his fellow-citizens, confidently relies on their cordial co-operation in giving effect to the laws, and preserving the peace and good order of society.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 24.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A meeting of the citizens was held at the Court-House in this place on Wednesday last, for the purpose of making preparations for the celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence. On motion, Maj. Allen J. Davis was called to the chair, and Richard D. Barker appointed secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman, the following committees were appointed, viz:

Committee to make the general arrangements.—Col. Charles M. Latimer, Dr. Victor M. Murphy, Messrs. George M. Johnston, John Cooley and William C. Bland.

Committee to prepare Toasts.—Messrs. Hugh Waddell, William A. Graham, Allen Jones, John Cameron, and Frederick Nash, Jr.

Committee to select the Orator of the Day, and some person to read the Declaration of Independence.—Messrs. William F. Strudwick, Alexander M. Kirkland, and Richard D. Barker. The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. Solomon Allen, residing in the southwest part of this county, a few days since presented to us a specimen of wool, taken from a sheep of his own raising, which is remarkable for its length, some of it measuring eighteen inches. Its mother was of the common breed, but differed remarkably from the rest of the flock in the length of her wool. The sheep from which our specimen was taken is still more remarkable in this particular; it is one year old, and very much under size, yet the fleece weighed, when taken off and thoroughly dry, eight and a half pounds, and it is supposed will afford eight pounds of clean wool. With a climate and a country so well adapted to raising sheep, and with such examples of success before them, why is it that our farmers so universally neglect this profitable business?

It is said that the Rt. Rev. Bishop England, of Charleston, has been made a Cardinal by the Pope, and that he has in consequence embarked for France.

Our kind neighbor of the Greensborough Patriot appears to be much chagrined because of the definition which we gave to the word "charity," as made use of by him a short time since. He somewhat awkwardly attempts to modify his expression, but he does not thereby lessen our "gratification." We are sure that our paying subscribers have never associated the idea of a "poor house" with an industrious application to the business of a printer; and our non-paying subscribers can have no merit in saving us from such a necessity.

As if to banish some troublesome feeling of mortification, the editor of the Patriot makes a loud flourish in praise of his own paper, and appears to think that the welkin every where rings with an echo to his song. If such an illusion affords him pleasure, we have no desire to disturb it; indeed we verily believe he has heard the welkin ring with the praises of the Patriot, in every groshop about Greensborough; but, from the tenor of his paragraph, we very much doubt whether he has lately given himself an opportunity of hearing it spoken of in other society.

Moncure Robinson, esq. has been selected by the Board of Public Works of Virginia, to carry into effect a resolution of the Legislature passed at the last session, authorizing the examination of the country between Fredericksburg and Alexandria, with a view to the construction of a Macadamized turnpike, or gravel road.

Eliza Perkins, of Bristol, Maine, aged fifteen years, has just been sentenced to imprisonment for life, at the session of the Supreme Court at Wiscasset, for having wilfully and maliciously set fire to the dwelling-house in which she resided.

An advertisement in the Cassville (Ga.) Gazette, states that fifty young ladies are wanted in that village.

To the Citizens of Orange County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The time has arrived when it is usual to announce to the people, the names of those who are candidates for the Legislature. I beg to inform you, that I am a candidate for the Senate. As such, you have a right to know what are my opinions on the most important subjects which may come before the next Assembly.

In as few words as possible, I will endeavor to state my views on the two questions that we all feel the deepest interest in, viz. Internal Improvement, and a State Convention to alter the constitution. In regard to the first, there seems to be no doubt, that without we increase the means of getting to market, we must always remain a poor people, and I am therefore decidedly in favor of improving these means. For such a country as ours, rail-roads seem to be the only mode of carrying our produce, for we have no navigable rivers in the western part of the state. The objection to making rail-roads with some people, is that they cost too much. Now if those who think so will only consider how great the expense is to get their produce to market, compared with what it would be if we had rail-roads, they would be satisfied that the people lose more time in twelve or

fifty years than would build all the rail-roads required in the state.

I am engaged in the milling business and farming in a small way, and I speak what I know when I tell you, that without something is done, and that soon, no man who has to depend upon his labour can live in this country. For one I do not want to leave the state, and I would rejoice if it could be so improved as to keep its citizens, instead of their going off by hundreds and thousands to the west.

As to the subject of a convention, I can only say I am in favor of it. I wish to see the great body of the people of the state fairly represented in the Assembly; and I should be pleased to see that body sit only once in two years, for the wisest seem to think this would be quite often enough, and it would cost the people only one half their present expenses.

I will say nothing of my qualifications to serve you. Many of you know me to be a plain man, without any pretensions to great political knowledge. But being one of yourselves, I am interested in the same way with you, to see the state improved, and have our labour rewarded as it is in other states.

If you should elect me, I can only promise to serve you faithfully, with such ability as I may possess.

Your fellow citizen,
THOS. D. CRAIN.

FOREIGN.

From the New Yorker.

PORTUGAL.—There seems no longer any doubt that the constitutional cause, aided by Spain and directed and countenanced by France and England, will soon be, if indeed it be not already, completely successful. Don Carlos, it appears, has been driven as a fugitive to seek the protection of the English; Coimbra has declared for Donna Maria, and the road from Lisbon to Oporto is now open to the Pedroites and free from all molestation.

It is further stated that an armistice has been entered into between Don Pedro and Don Miguel, which will terminate the warfare so long and so disastrously waged.

His High Mightiness the Pope has been notified by Pedro that, if he does not revoke the Bull of Excommunication which he has thundered against the opponents of Miguel, his income of near \$200,000 annually drawn from Portugal will be assuredly cut off. We have yet to learn how His Holiness will relish this cutting off the supplies.

SPAIN.—The Queen has circulated to her diplomatic agents at foreign courts, copies of the statute for the regulation of the Cortes, with a defence of her liberal measures as necessary to prevent Don Carlos from accomplishing his usurpation.

FRANCE.—An opinion has been for some days prevalent in Paris, that very serious differences had arisen between the great European Powers—that the late treaty of France, England, Spain and Portugal, and the tone taken by Switzerland in reply to the representations of the Holy Alliance, had determined the Northern Sovereigns to hold out in return menaces and hostility, which neither France nor England would be found unprepared to resist. The opinion of the best informed circles in Paris was, nevertheless, that war would actually take place.

A singular and most melancholy occurrence took place at Toulon in the latter part of April. Our frigates Constellation and United States, on entering the harbor of that town, saluted the French vessels in the roads, and by some unaccountable oversight, the guns of the United States were loaded with ball, which took effect on the French frigate Suffren, killing two men almost instantly, and badly wounding five others. We decline giving the particulars. In hopes that the next arrival will prove that the circumstances have been grossly aggravated. It is added that all the American sailors on shore were obliged to fly to their vessels, under escort, or they would have been sacrificed to the indignation of the French seamen.

BOOKS LOST.

I HAVE either loaned or lost the following Books, viz.
Letters on Patriotism, by Lord Bolingbrook, 1 vol.
Don Quixotte, 2 vols.
Gray's Hudibras, 2 vols.
Tales of the Genii, 1st. vol.
Burns's History of the Reformation, vol. not recollectd. This book belongs to the State Library, and I am extremely anxious to procure it.

Persons having any of the above named books, or any others belonging to me, will please return them.

V. M. MURPHY.

June 24. 28—3w

MARRIED.

In this county on the 11th instant, Mr. JOHN WESLEY RIPPY to Miss CATHERINE M'ADAMS, daughter of William M'Adams, esq.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Trustees of the Hillsborough Male Academy give notice that the exercises of this institution will commence its fall session on the 8th day of August next, under the superintendence of Mr. W. J. BINGHAM, A. M. whose well known reputation as a classical scholar and peculiar tact of imparting instruction, has given reputation to this school which is second to none in the southern states.

The healthy situation of Hillsborough, the polished, moral, and religious society, give it strong claims to public patronage.

The English department will be taught by Mr. J. C. NORWOOD, whose qualifications, both moral and literary, are of the first order. Board can be had in private families at \$5 per month.

No student will be received that does not board in a private house.

By order of the Board.

J. Taylor, Sec'y.

The Harbinger at Chapel Hill, Star and Register at Raleigh, People's Press at Wilmington, Observer at Fayetteville, Spectator at Newbern, Wake-sman at Salisbury, will publish the above three times and forward their accounts to this office.

June 24. 28—1m

State of North Carolina, Person County.

Superior Court of Law.—Spring Term, 1834.

Rachel Blackwell } Petition for Divorce and
Thomas Blackwell } Alimony.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder and Milton Spectator for six weeks successively, that, unless the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Roxborough on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to enter his demurrer, plea or answer to the petition in this cause, the same will be taken pro confesso, and set down for hearing ex parte.

Test,
Huncan Rose, c. s. c.

Price ady. \$2 50 28—6w

WALDIE'S

Select Circulating Library.

BUBBLES from the Brunnens of Nassau, a description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masters de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:

Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkingglass, written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV., by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy, &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking, from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boe.

All the above cost in the "Library" but \$2 50!!!

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th. Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library, which is published every week, at \$5 per annum, thankfully received by

Adam Waldie, Philadelphia.

June 24. 28—

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1833 to wit:

At Peter S. Clark's on Monday the 7th of July—at John Newlin's on Tuesday the 8th—at Ruffin's mills on Wednesday the 9th—at George Albright's on Thursday the 10th—at John Long's on Friday the 11th—at Michael Holt's on Saturday the 12th—at John S. Turentine's on Monday the 14th—at George Faucett's Store on Tuesday the 15th—at C. F. Faucett's on Wednesday the 16th—at James Hutchinson's on Thursday the 17th—at Andrew McCauley's on Friday the 18th—at George A. McBane's on Saturday the 19th—at the Court House in Hillsborough on Monday the 21st—at Richard Niebohl's on Tuesday the 23d—at Rankin McKee's on Wednesday the 23d—at Parker's Store on Thursday the 24th—at Davis' (old place) on Friday the 25th—at Harris Wilkerson's on Saturday the 26th—at James Trice's on Monday the 28th—at Herndon's Store on Tuesday the 29th—at Chapel Hill on Wednesday the 30th—at Burrows Check's on Thursday the 31st.

The Magistrates appointed to take the Tax List for 1834, will attend in their respective districts for that purpose on the days and at the places above named. Punctuality is requested.

James C. Turentine, Sh'ff.

June 7. 26—

BACON AND LARD.

A QUANTITY OF BACON and LARD, for sale by

Stephen Moore.

June 3. 25—4w



RHYMES BY A NORTHMAN.

To the Hon. Warren R. Davis, House of Representatives.

Men of the ever verdant South,
Where winter never comes
To chill the current of your souls:
Your bright and sunny homes,
Fit dwellings for chivalry,
For high and virtuous mind,
And honor, love, and valor, are
Within your hearts enshrined.

Then envy not our Yankee land
Of pumpkin pies and trade,
The little nationalities
On which "specks" are made;
We'll make your cotton into cloth,
E'en to the latest crop,
And if we've any thing you want,
Why, wot we always swap?

Then let us live like brethren still,
Within this happy land;
And, like our fathers, let us be
One firm united band;
O, never be our stripes and stars
From out our banner torn,
Nor may those who succeed us here
A severed Union mourn.

F.
May, 1834.

BURYING ALIVE.

We have been furnished by a French Gentleman, with whom we happened to converse a few days ago on the subject to which it refers, with the following facts collected from medical history. They are painfully interesting, yet proper to be known, in order to prevent, if possible, their recurrence. Premature interments may take place in this country as probably as elsewhere. Physical organization is nearly the same throughout the whole of the human family, and we can conceive of no self-upraising more deep or bitter than that which must be felt from the consciousness that a dear departed one had terminated life - not by the ordinary course of mortality but by an unnecessarily premature consignment to the grave.

New York Com. Adm.

The diseases in which a partial and momentary suspension of life most often manifests itself, are Asphyxia, Hysterics, Lethargy, Hypochondria, Convulsions, Syncope, Catalepsy, Excessive Loss of Blood, Tetanus, Apoplexy, Epilepsy and Ecstasy.

Among many cases which have been recorded, the following are particularly striking:

Chancellor Bacon relates that Dr. Scot, nicknamed the Subtle, was buried alive at Cologne, and that, recovering from his apparent death, he gnawed his hands and broke his head in his tomb.

At Toulouse, a lady having been buried in the church of the Capuchin friars with a diamond ring on her finger, a servant entered the vault to steal the ring, and, as the finger was swelled and the ring could not come off, he began cutting the finger; on hearing a loud shriek from the deceased, the thief fell senseless. At the time of the morning prayers, the monks having heard some groans, found the lady alive and the servant dead. Thus death had her prey; there was but a change of victims.

A street porter in Paris having died at the Hotel Dieu, was carried with the other dead into the same grave; recovering from his senses towards 11 at night, he tore open his winding sheet, made his way to his house, knocked at the door, which was not opened without some difficulty, and took a new possession of his lodgings.

In 1756, a woman in Paris was thought to be dead, and the body put on some straw with a taper at her feet; some young men who sat up round the corpse, in a frolic overturned the taper. This set the straw on fire. The deceased, whose body the flames now reached, uttered a piercing shriek. Timely assistance was rendered, and she so well recovered that, after her resurrection, she became the mother of several children.

On the 21st of Nov. 1763, the abbe Prevot, well known for his literary productions, was taken with an apoplectic fit as he was travelling through the forest of Chantilly. Being supposed dead, he was carried to the house of the mayor of the village, and the magistrate directed a post-mortem examination to be commenced. A piercing shriek uttered by the unfortunate man proved that he was alive. He expired under the scalpel.

Dr. Devau, a surgeon of St. Come hospital in Paris, had a maid servant who had three times been carried to burial. She did not recover her senses, the last time, till they were lowering the coffin into the grave. That woman having died anew, the body was kept six days lest any should have to bring her back a fourth time.

A Mr. Rousseau of Rouen, had married a young lady of fourteen, whom

he left in perfect health at his starting on a short journey. After a few days, he heard that, unless he returned immediately he would find his wife buried. On reaching home he saw the funeral ready. In an agony of grief, he had the coffin removed to his room and unscrewed. He placed the body on a bed and ordered twenty-five incisions to be made on it. At the twenty-sixth, probably deeper than the others, the deceased exclaimed, "How severely you hurt me!" Medical assistance was immediately given. The lady had afterwards twenty-six children.

The wife of Mr. Duhamel, a celebrated lawyer, having been supposed dead twenty-four hours, the body was placed on a table for the purpose of preparing it for burial. Her husband strongly opposed it, not believing her dead.

To ascertain it, and knowing that she was very fond of the cymbal, and the tunes which symphonies sing, he called one. Upon hearing the instrument and the voice, the deceased recovered motion and speech. She survived her apparent death forty years.

Andre Vesale, first physician to Charles V. and Philip II., after attending a Spanish grandee thought him dead. Having obtained leave to examine the body, he had, scarcely thrust the bistoury into it and opened the chest, when he perceived that the heart palpitated.

The relatives of the deceased prosecuted him as guilty of murder, the inquisitor as guilty of profaneness. Through the intercession of the King he obtained to be merely condemned to a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

In the sitting of the Royal Academy of Medicine, on the 10th of May, 1827, Mr. Chantournelle read a paper on the danger of hasty inhumations. This led to a discussion in which Mr. Desgenettes stated that he had heard from Mr. Fourt who had superintended the removal of the human remains of the cemetery and the charnel house des Innocents, that many skeletons had been found in positions showing that the individuals had moved after their inhumation. Mr. Fourt had been so much struck with this that he had inserted in his will an article relating to his own interment.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

FIRE-SIDE PIETY.

Leavitt, Lord & Co. have just published an excellent little volume, entitled "Fire-Side Piety, or the Duties and Enjoyments of Family Religion." It is the first of an intended series of works of such a popular and practical character, as may exert a direct religious influence, though not to be exclusively of a religious character. The present volume is the work of several writers engaged to contribute to the series, and is published under the editorship of Jacob Abbott. The project commends itself to the approbation of every Christian moralist. The domestic fire-side is the place to lay the foundation of public and private morals, and of social and individual happiness. The first object of the heads of a family should ever be to render their own domicile the most attractive place for their offspring. In the first place the husband and the wife should be assiduous in their mutual endeavors to render their home the happiest place for each other. To which point we quote the following excellent paragraphs from the book before us:

There is no suffering more acute than that felt by an affectionate and sensitive mind, mourning over the violation of nuptial vows. This suffering is not confined to the unhappy woman in the dwelling of poverty, who, at the midnight hour, trembles as she hears the approaching footsteps of her drunken husband. You may go into many an elegantly furnished abode, and find the broken-hearted wife and mother, surrounded by every external comfort, and yet in solitude, in silence, and in tears. There is nothing that will compensate for the neglect of those we love. "I have seen," says a quaint writer, "the accomplished wife, before twenty moons had waned since she changed her name, sitting lone and solitary as the sparrow on the housetop. Perhaps her health was now so delicate that the nourishing care of her partner is almost necessary to her existence; but he has gone away to some political, literary, or perhaps to some dissipated club. Perhaps he returns at midnight, breathing the fumes of wine, and steaming with the smoke of cigars.

You call him a brute who breaks his wife's head, so he also is a brute who breaks her heart; and how many an unhappy wife sits friendless and alone, during all the hours of the evening, and even of the night, when her faithless husband is seeking his pleasures in other society. How painful must be her reflections on thus finding her fondest hopes and anticipations disappointed, and the fireside, at which she hoped to be blessed with

sympathy and society, deserted and desolate. That man deserves not the generous affections of a wife, who will not invite her love by the respect and honor of personal attention. It is not a few gaudy trinkets and occasional freaks of fondness that can give your wife a happy heart, and make her home a happy one. There must be real, substantial kindness, the unequivocal evidence of love for the society and joys of home.

It is not unfrequently that a wife mourns over the alienated affections of her husband, when she has made no effort herself to strengthen and increase his attachment. She thinks because he once loved her, he ought always to love her, and she neglects those attentions which first enchain his heart. Many a wife is thus the cause of her own neglect and sorrow. That woman deserves not a husband's generous love, who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day; who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful room and cheerful heart. There is not one man in a thousand so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence, and break away from such a home.

So also with other members of a family; each of the elder children, as they grow up, should be taught, to contribute all in their power to the happiness of the fire-side. The endearments of home! How many youths are lost by their absence! How many might have been saved from the paths of vice and wretchedness, by the cultivation of social virtues and religious duties and obligations, without unnecessary restraints and austerities, at home! In this work, the husband and father must bear his part, and his affectionate example should be a shining light to his family; but it is the peculiar province of the mother and sisters to diffuse those sweet influences and attractions around the family ingle, which emphatically render "no place like home!"

A little work has just been published, entitled "Letters of John Randolph to a Young Relative, from early youth to manhood," somewhat after the manner of Chesterfield's Letters to his Son. The following is an extract from it.

FEMALE SOCIETY.

You know my opinion of female society. Without it we should degenerate into brutes. The observation applies with tenfold force to young men, and those who are in the prime of manhood. For, after a certain time of life, the literary man may make a shift (a poor one I grant) to do without the society of ladies. To a young man nothing is so important as a spirit of devotion (next to his Creator) to some virtuous and amiable woman, whose image may occupy his heart, and guard it from the pollution which besets it on all sides. Nevertheless, I trust that your fondness for the company of ladies may not rob you of the time which ought to be devoted to reading and meditating on your profession; and above all, that it may not acquire for you the reputation of "Dangler"—in itself bordering on the contemptible, and seriously detrimental to your professional character.

A cautious old Squatter, who might have no objection to employing such a one at the bar, would perhaps be shy of introducing him as a practitioner in his family, in case he should have a pretty daughter, or niece, or sister; although all experience shows, that of all male inhabitants, the Dangler is the most harmless to the ladies, who quickly learn, with the intuitive sagacity of the sex, to make a convenience of him, while he serves for a butt, also. Rely upon it, that to love a woman as "mistress," although a delicious delirium, an intoxication far surpassing that of Champagne, is altogether unnecessary, nay pernicious, in the choice of a wife; which a man ought to set about in his sober senses—choosing her, as Mrs. Primrose did her wedding gown, for qualities that "wear well." I am well persuaded, that few matches are happy ones. One thing at least is true, that if matrimony has its cares, celibacy has no pleasure. A Newton, or a mere scholar, may find employment in study; a man of literary taste can receive in books a powerful auxiliary; but a man must have a bosom friend, and children around him, to cherish and support the dreariness of old age. Do you remember A. V? He could neither read nor think; any wife, even a scolding one, would have been a blessing to that poor man. After all, "suitability" is the true foundation for marriage. If the parties be suited to one another, in age, situation in life, (a man, indeed, may descend, where all else is fitting) temper and

constitution, these are the ingredients of a happy marriage—or, at least, a convenient one—which is all that people of experience expect.

A WARNING WELL TAKEN.

When I began business, I was a great politician. My master's shop had been a chosen place for political discussion; and there, I suppose, I acquired my fondness for such debates. For the first year I had too much to do and to think about to indulge my propensity for politics; but after getting a little a head in the world, I began to dip into these matters again. Very soon I entered as deeply into newspaper arguments as if my livelihood depended on it; my shop was often filled with loungers, who came to canvass public measures; and now and then I went into my neighbors' houses upon a similar errand. This encroached on my time, and I found it necessary sometimes to work till midnight to make up for the hours I lost. One night, after my shutters were closed, and I was busily employed, some little urchin who was passing the street put his mouth to the key hole of the door, and with a shrill pipe, called out, "Shoemaker, Shoemaker work by night, and run about by day?" "And did you," inquired the friend, "pursue the boy with your stirrup, to chastise him for his insolence?" "No, no," replied Mr. Drew; "had a pistol been fired off at my ear I could not have been more dismayed or confounded. I dropped my work saying to myself, 'true, true, but you shall never have that to say of me again!'" I have never forgotten it; and while I recollect any thing, I never shall.

Autobiography of Sam'l Drew.

LYING PUNISHED.

One day there happened a tremendous storm of lightning and thunder, as Archbishop Leighton was going from Glasgow to Donblane. He was desecrated, when at a distance, by two men of bad character. They had not courage to rob him; but wished to fall on some method of extorting money from him, one said: "I will tie down by the way-side as if I were dead, and you shall inform the Archbishop that I was killed by the lightning, and beg money of him to bury me." When the Archbishop arrived at the spot, the wicked wretch told him the fabricated story. He sympathized with the survivor, gave him money, and proceeded on his journey. But when the man returned to his companion, he found him really lifeless. Immediately he began to exclaim aloud, "Oh, sir, he is dead! Oh, sir, he is dead!" On this, the Archbishop discovering the fraud, left the man with the important reflection: "It is a dangerous thing to trifle with the judgments of God."

AVOIDING A DUN.

In former times, when the high chieftains were not so prompt in their payment, a tradesman from the country, impatient for his money, found with difficulty the way to one of their castles. Arriving at night, he had his supper and was put to bed. On looking out in the morning, he observed opposite to his window, a man hanging on a tree; asking a servant the reason of it, was told, it was a Glasgow merchant, who had the impudence to come there and dun the Laird." The tradesman calling immediately for his boots, went off without unfolding his errand! The Laird had caused the effigy of a man to be hung up in the night, and instructed the servant what to say, which had the desired effect.

"MY MOTHER NEVER TELLS LIES." Some females had met at the house of a friend in the city of St. Louis for an evening visit, when the following scene and conversation occurred:

The child of one of the females, about five years old, was guilty of rude, noisy conduct, very improper on all occasions, and particularly so at a stranger's house. The mother kindly reproved her—"Sarah, you must not do so."

The child soon forgot the reproof and became as noisy as ever. The mother firmly said, "Sarah, if you do so again I will punish you." But not long after Sarah "did so again." When the company were about to separate, the mother stepped into a neighbor's house, intending to return for the child. During her absence, the thoughts of going home recalled to the mind of Sarah the punishment which her mother told her she might expect. The recollection turned her rudeness and thoughtlessness to sorrow. A young lady present observing it and learning the cause, in order to pacify her said, "Never mind, I will ask your mother not to whip you."

"Oh," said Sarah "that will do me good, my Mother never tells lies." The writer who communicated the above for the St. Louis Observer, who also is a parent, adds, "I learned a lesson from the reply of that child which I shall never forget. It is worthy every thing in the training of a child to make it feel that its Mother never tells lies."

GOOD.

A certain Solomon in one of the western states, who could scarcely spell, and who like most weak men, "had a great desire to appear learned and superior, had taken a newspaper for many years, for the sole purpose it seems, of magnifying his own importance by abusing the editor and condemning his labours. Every time the paper reached his dwelling, the stupidity of its contents threw him into an apparent rage, and yet he awaited its weekly visits with evident anxiety. Now, it happened on an unlucky day when Solomon was unusually grandiloquent, learned and critical, that the unfortunate sheet made its appearance. After having spelled out the date and laboriously deciphered the price of corn, he indignantly cast the paper from him, telling his wife, for the hundredth time, that the editor was an incompetent ass, and that he would order him to stop his paper. The good woman wondered that he had not done so long before; took up the offensive heredom and converted it into a bag for holding starch. About eighteen months after that unlucky day it so happened that the starch bag came in the way of Solomon; and as he was fond of practising his a b c system of reading on an old paper, notwithstanding his feigned aversion to the new, he took it up, and read for the first time, that a lottery ticket which he had purchased nearly a year and a half before, had drawn a prize of \$5000! Rejoicing at his good fortune, he set out for the lottery office, a journey of some days; but alas for Solomon, the time for presentation had legally expired several months before, and his ticket was as valueless as he had repeatedly pronounced the newspaper to be! Crest fallen and mortified, he returned home, and from that day forth he eschewed literary criticisms, thought twice before he spoke once, and became a wiser and a better man.

N. Spectator.

Approach of Death described by a Sailor.—The quiet but expressive language of sailors is well represented by Smollett, in the sea scenes of some of his novels. Thus, in Roderick Random, when a pestilence prevailed on board the Thunder-man of war, a sailor or came to the surgeon's mate, a Welchman, to get a prescription for a brother sailor.

"Is he dead or alive?" asked the Welchman.

"Dead!" replied Jack; "if he was dead, he would have no occasion for doctor's stuff. No, thank God, death ha'n't as yet boarded him, but they have been yard arm and yard arm these three glasses."

"Are his eyes open?" continued the mate.

"His starboard eye," said the sailor, "is open, but fast jammed in his head; and the halyards of his under jaw have given way."

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, for the purpose of raising a fund to pay off her lawful debts, will offer at public sale, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the first Saturday in July next, her interest being absolute, in the following LOTS, viz. Lot No. 86, north west of Hillsborough, being one acre; Lots No. 146, 151, 152, and 153, south west of Hillsborough, bordering on the river Enos; these Lots are subject to Mrs. Jane Woods' life interest. And also Lot No. 154, subject to the life interest of Mrs. Nancy O'Fairbairn. Each Lot to be sold separately.

Anne Maria Bannan.

June 10. 26-37

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified at May Term, 1834, of Orange County Court, as administrators on the estate of WILLIAM STRAYHORN, dead, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SAMUEL STRAYHORN, Adm'r.
SAMUEL TATE, 3w 55
Jan. 3.

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to me, will do well to call as soon as possible and pay me.

I will offer for sale some HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, on Tuesday the second day of May court. At the same time I will also expose to sale my HOUSES and LOTS.

Thos. Jeff. Faddis.

April 29. 16-30

BLANKS for sale at this Office